



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/775,226	02/11/2004	Chang Kyoung Yoon	3449-0303P	9985
2292	7590	08/22/2006	EXAMINER	
BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH			WEISKOPF, MARIE	
PO BOX 747				
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22040-0747			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3661	

DATE MAILED: 08/22/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/775,226	YOON, CHANG KYOUNG	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Marie A. Weiskopf	3661	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 August 2006.

2a)  This action is FINAL.                            2b)  This action is non-final.

3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

4)  Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6)  Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.  
7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a)  All    b)  Some \* c)  None of:  
1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/3/06.

4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_ .  
5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6)  Other: \_\_\_\_ .

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-11 and 13-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maeda et al (US 6,226,589) and Ohler et al (US 6,424,910) Maeda et al, discussed in the previous office action, discloses a system for providing guiding information for use in detecting and accessing a mobile object. Ohler et al discloses a method and system for providing related navigation features for two or more end users.

- In regard to claim 1, Maeda et al discloses a terminal unit for a mobile object for guiding a location to another terminal unit for a mobile object in a navigation system, which comprises of:
  - A GPS receiver for receiving location data from at least one GPS satellite (Column 6, lines 46-48)
  - Storage means (Column 6, lines 24-26). In the first discussed embodiment of the invention by Maeda et al, the storage means is not used for storing map data, however, Maeda et al discloses using the terminal unit for creating guide information which would then require the map database to be located within the storage means. (Column 3, lines 47-55; Column 13, lines 29-32; Column 12, lines 35-37)

- Display means for displaying the stored map data and location information of the other party on a screen (Column 6, line 36)
- Voice processing means for processing a voice signal and outputting the processed voice signal (Column 6, line 66-Column 7, line 5)
- Input means for inputting a variety of key signals and requesting a location information of the other party's moving object (Column 6, line 35-36)
- Wireless communication means for transmitting a location information request message requesting the location information of the other party's moving object to a traffic center and receiving the requested (Column 6, lines 37-38)
- Control means for generating the location information request message pertaining to the other party's moving object to be transmitted to the wireless communication means, controlling the display mean to display the received information of the other party's moving object. (Column 6, lines 18-31)

Maeda et al fails to disclose receiving from a traffic center, the shortest distance between a location of the apparatus and a location of the other party's moving object determined according to at least traffic information of the other party's moving object and displaying the received shortest distance using the display means. Ohler et al discusses the route calculation application using real-time traffic information that takes into account any traffic jams, construction delays, etc. (Column 6, lines 53-56) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to utilize this route calculation application as taught by Ohler in order to be able to provide routes that have the fastest traveling times to either an identified place or to the other's moving object as taught by Ohler. (Column 6, lines 57-59).

- In regard to claim 2, Maeda et al discloses the control means of the above mentioned apparatus processes the location information of the other party's moving object, received from the wireless communication means, to simultaneously output the location of the other party's moving object to the display means and the voice processing means. (Column 7, lines 1-5)
- In regard to claim 3, Maeda et al discloses a system for guiding a location of the other party's moving object, the system comprising:
  - A navigation system installed in a moving object, for displaying a current location and traveling route by using location data received from a plurality of GPS satellites and map data stored in a storage medium, requesting a location information of the other party's terminal unit, or moving object, and displaying the received location information on a map information. (Column 4, lines 57-67)
  - A traffic information center for receiving a location information request message including a tracking information pertaining to the other party's moving object as requested by the navigation system, checking a location information sharing status of the other party's moving object, tracking a

location information of a navigation system whose location information is to be shared. (Column 7, lines 42-59)

- o A mobile communication network for performing a mobile communication of the navigation system. (Column 4, lines 41-42)

Maeda et al fails to disclose receiving from a traffic center, the shortest distance between a location of the apparatus and a location of the other party's moving object determined according to at least traffic information of the other party's moving object and displaying the received shortest distance using the display means. Ohler et al discusses the route calculation application using real-time traffic information that takes into account any traffic jams, construction delays, etc. (Column 6, lines 53-56) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize this route calculation application as taught by Ohler in order to be able to provide routes that have the fastest traveling times to either an identified place or to the other's moving object as taught by Ohler. (Column 6, lines 57-59).

- In regard to claim 4, Maeda et al discloses the navigation system requests a location information on a plurality of moving objects, matches the received location information on the plurality of moving objects with the map information and displays the matched information. (See Figure 11)
- In regard to claim 5, Maeda et al discloses the other party's moving object is a navigation system installed in a corresponding moving object or a mobile terminal carried by the user of the other party's moving object. (Column 4, lines 36-42)

- In regard to claim 6, Maeda et al discloses the navigation system informs the user of the location information of the other party's moving object in a voice. (Column 7, lines 1-5)
- In regard to claim 7, Maeda et al discloses a method for guiding a location of the other party's moving object in a navigation system, comprising:
  - Selecting an identification information of the other party's navigation system in a user's navigation system, and transmitting the identification information and a location information request message pertaining to the other party's moving object to a traffic information center. (See Figure 9, S21)
  - Receiving the location information request message including a tracking location information, and a traffic information of the other party's moving object at the traffic information center (See Figure 9, S28)
  - Matching the location of the other party's moving object with a map information and displaying the matched information. (See Figure 9, S28)

Maeda et al fails to disclose receiving from a traffic center, the shortest distance between a location of the apparatus and a location of the other party's moving object determined according to at least traffic information of the other party's moving object and displaying the received shortest distance using the display means. Ohler et al discusses the route calculation application using real-time traffic information that takes into account any traffic jams, construction delays, etc. (Column 6, lines 53-56) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to utilize this route calculation application as taught by Ohler in order to be able to provide routes that have the fastest traveling times to either an identified place or to the other's moving object as taught by Ohler. (Column 6, lines 57-59).

- In regard to claim 8, Maeda et al discloses the location information of the other party's moving object is periodically updated and reflected on the currently displayed map information. (Column 12, lines 37-50)
- In regard to claim 9, Maeda et al discloses the method of claim 7 mentioned above further comprises requesting a traveling route which sets the location of the other party's moving object, displayed on the map information, as a target route (See Figure 9, S27-S28)
- In regard to claim 10, Maeda et al discloses the location information request message includes a telephone number of the navigation system installed in the other party's moving object, a subscriber information and a transmission location. (Column 8, lines 1-14)
- In regard to claim 11, Maeda et al discloses the location information reception message includes a location information of the navigation system installed in the other party's moving object, a recipient information and a map information. (See Figure 9, S25-S28)
- In regard to claim 13, Maeda et al discloses the method of claim 7 mentioned above, further comprising:

- Receiving the location information request message pertaining to the other party's moving object through a mobile communication network. (See Figure 9, S22)
- Extracting a telephone number of the navigation system contained in the received location information request message and checking whether or not the telephone number is registered as a location information sharing. (Column 9, lines 15-45)
- If the telephone number is registered as the location information sharing, tracking the location information of the other party's navigation system and storing the tracked location information of the other party's navigation system. (See Figure 9, S27-S28)
- Transmitting the stored location information of the other party's navigation system through the mobile communication network to the navigation system that requested the location information. (See Figure 9, S28)
- In regard to claim 14, Maeda et al discloses a location of the other party's moving object in a navigation system, comprising:
  - Selecting respective identification information of the other party's navigation systems in a user's navigation system, and transmitting location information request message. (See Figure 9, S21)
  - Receiving the location information request messages of the other party's moving objects at the traffic information center. (See Figure 9, S21-S22)

Maeda et al fails to disclose receiving from a traffic center, the shortest distance between a location of the apparatus and a location of the other party's moving object determined according to at least traffic information of the other party's moving object and displaying the received shortest distance using the display means. Ohler et al discusses the route calculation application using real-time traffic information that takes into account any traffic jams, construction delays, etc. (Column 6, lines 53-56) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize this route calculation application as taught by Ohler in order to be able to provide routes that have the fastest traveling times to either an identified place or to the other's moving object as taught by Ohler. (Column 6, lines 57-59).

- In regard to claim 15, Maeda et al discloses the location information request message includes telephone numbers of the navigation systems, information on the user who requests the location information and a current transmission location. (Column 8, lines 2-38)
- In regard to claim 16, Maeda et al discloses the location information reception message includes location information of the navigation system, recipient information and map information corresponding to the location information. (Column 8, lines 2-38)
- In regard to claim 17, Maeda et al discloses when at least one of the location information messages is received at the traffic information center, a magnification of a current map information is adjusted in order to display all locations of the

other party's mobile objects contained in at least one location information message, matching all location information of the other party's moving objects and displaying the matched information. (Column 10, lines 22-33)

- In regard to claim 18, Maeda et al discloses the location information of the other party's moving objects is periodically updated and the magnification of the map information is readjusted on the updated location information of the other party's moving objects. (Column 10, lines 22-33)
- In regard to claim 19, Maeda et al and Mohi et al disclose being able to display a route to the other party's location and it would be obvious to just display the shortest route.
- In regard to claim 20, Maeda et al and Mohi et al both disclose displaying, at the user's navigation system, location information of the other party's moving object according to the location information request messages as discussed previously, and it would be obvious to display the shortest distance to the other party's location information in order to provide the quickest direction to the other party.
- In regard to claim 21, Maeda et al discloses location information of a party's moving object, comprising:
  - Transmitting, from a user's navigation system, an identification information of another party's moving object and a location request requesting location information of the another party's moving object (Column 6, lines 37-38)
  - Receiving, by the user's navigation system, the requested location information of the another party's moving object (Column 6, lines 18-31)

Maeda et al fails to disclose as well as the shortest distance between a location of the user's navigation system and a location of the another party's moving object that is determined according to traffic information of the another party's moving object. Ohler et al, however, discloses the route calculation application using real-time traffic information that takes into account any traffic jams, construction delays, etc. (Column 6, lines 53-56) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to utilize this route calculation application as taught by Ohler in order to be able to provide routes that have the fastest traveling times to either an identified place or to the other's moving object as taught by Ohler. (Column 6, lines 57-59).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Maeda et al (US 6,226,589) and Ohler et al (US 6,424,910) in view of Theimer et al (US 6,240,363.) Maeda et al and Ohler et al fail to disclose the request and reception messages being short message service (SMS). Themier et al discusses using short message services for transmitting route data to a navigation device via a mobile radio network short message service. (Column 5, lines 61-65) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use short message service for the

request and reception messages because it is well known in the field and would be easily implemented.

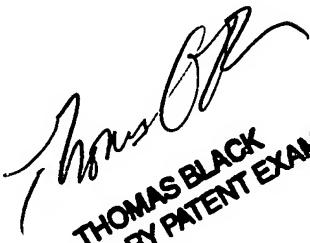
***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments, see pages 8-12, filed 8/3/06, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1,3,7,14 and 21 under 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of newly found prior art.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marie A. Weiskopf whose telephone number is (571) 272-6288. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday between 7:00 AM and 5:30 PM.

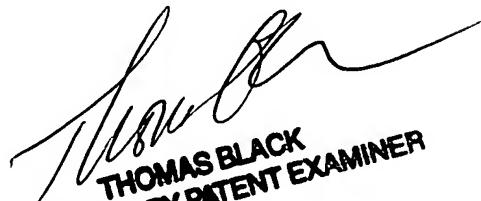
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomas Black can be reached on (571) 272-6956. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.



THOMAS BLACK  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

\*\*\*



THOMAS BLACK  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER